

# Steady Growth is Shown by Year's Building



Fine Residence Recently Built at Beretania Avenue and Punahou Street.

Honolulu has always been a city of beautiful homes, and the past year has seen many added to the wealth of the town in this respect. Embowered in trees as the residence portion of the city is, the new houses do not make themselves so apparent as in the cities of the mainland, where trees are things of slower growth, but the new houses are here, nevertheless. The reports of the local architects, which furnish the best data for an article on building, show not alone that Honolulu has been improved during the year by the addition of many buildings and residences designed by local architects, but that much work has also been done in the way of buildings in the other islands of the group outside of Oahu. The reports of the leading local architects, compiled from information furnished by the several firms, follows:

W. M. Campbell reports that since his return from the Coast he has built twenty-three houses in different parts of Honolulu, which is an average of about two per month for the time that Mr. Campbell has been here. The aggregate value of these twenty-three houses is \$85,000, and the estimated value of the land before the buildings were placed on it is \$30,000. This land value has been so increased by building operations, that it may be fairly stated, that Mr. Campbell has added \$100,000 to the amount of taxable property in the city of Honolulu. In addition to this, the government draws about \$200 more in water rates from the new householders.

With one exception, namely the building for the geodetic station, it may be said truthfully that none of these buildings would have been put up had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Campbell himself. Mr. Campbell now has six new buildings under way, of which the probable aggregate cost will be about \$25,000. The architect, asked as to the present situation, said that in his opinion there was a general restoration of confidence in the future in the community, and that he had especially noted a marked improvement in this regard within the past four months. Many residents of the city were making improvements to their dwellings, and more were in contemplation.

The finest house built by Mr. Campbell during the year past was the residence of L. Abrams, on Beretania street, near Punahou. It is a handsome two-story building, with six large rooms on the first floor and four on the second, and with the attic finished for a billiard room. It has a stone foundation, and a roomy basement. There is also a large veranda, almost a necessary part of every comfortable Honolulu house. The residence cost \$6,000.

Architect Traphegan reports that in his opinion the town has been somewhat overbuilt. He has finished the handsome Odd Fellows' building, which was written up last year, and has designed and built a new wing to the Queen's Hospital, of which improvement he does not choose to state the cost. The new building at Oahu Prison, written up at length in the Advertiser two weeks ago, was also built from a design by Traphegan. He is just beginning work on a new building for the United States Immigrant station.

The firm of Beardslee & Gill have designed during the year a new building for Prof. Woods to be used as a Hamman baths, to be erected on the lot between the Alexander Young Hotel and the Y. M. C. A. building. It will be a structure of two stories the second floor being designed to serve as a lodge and club room for the Elks. This firm likewise designed the main building for the insane asylum, the contract for the building of which has been held up by various complications.

Architect A. L. Kerr has built during the year a cottage at Waikiki for J. P. McInerney, the cost being \$4,500. He has likewise put up the new Fish-

## Matlock Campbell, Home Builder

In an article contributed by Mr. Matlock Campbell, a well known architect and builder of Honolulu, entitled "Five Years of American Rule in Hawaii," he has modestly refrained from speaking of his own enterprising hand in the great development that has taken place in Honolulu since annexation, and it is but just that he should have special mention in these columns. Through his courtesy we have been handed views of a few of the many artistic residences he has erected here during the past few years.

The following facts are as given by him: "Since one year ago the first of this month," said he, "I have built in Honolulu proper twenty-three residences and one near Pearl City on this Island, making an average of one house every two weeks, besides this I have moved my mill, rebuilding same and giving twice the capacity which it formerly had. In addition I have done \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of general repair work in the alterations of old buildings, etc. The twenty-four residences which I have built range in value from \$1,000 to \$9,000 each, besides a considerable amount invested in concrete sidewalks, fences, barns, servants' quarters, etc., approximating a total outlay of nearly \$100,000. About 75 per cent of these houses I have built on property (in my Pawaia tract) sold to patrons who had called upon me inquiring about houses to rent, the other 25 per cent have been dealt worked up on the outside."

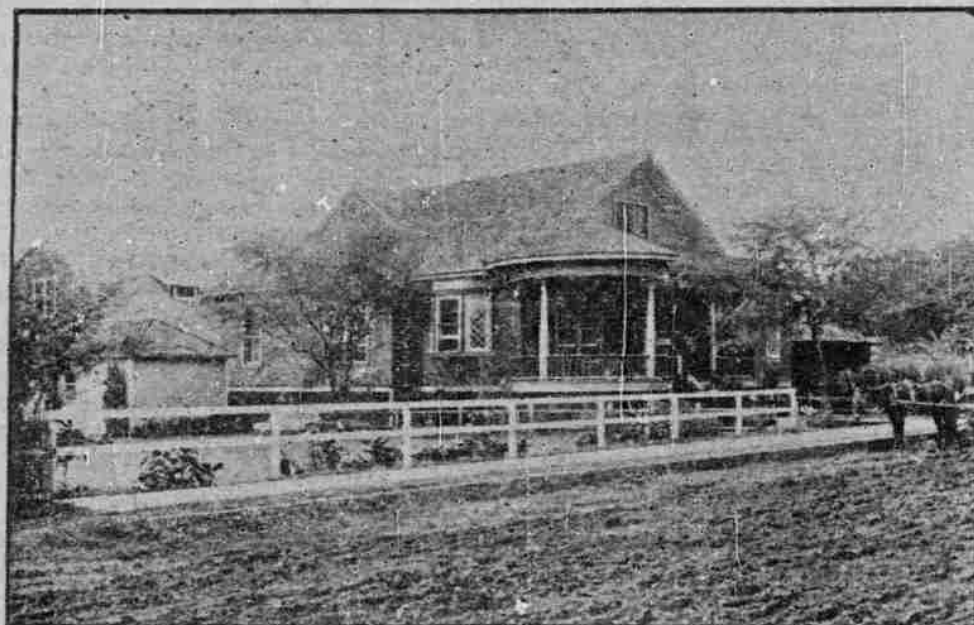
"How do you manage, Mr. Campbell," he was asked, "to work up such a business when most of us have found it such dull times during the last two years." He smilingly replied, "I suppose it is all in knowing how."

In our New Year's edition two years ago, Mr. Campbell was referred to as doing more than any other one man in Honolulu toward developing and beautifying the city, and his last year's work has been double that of any previous year.

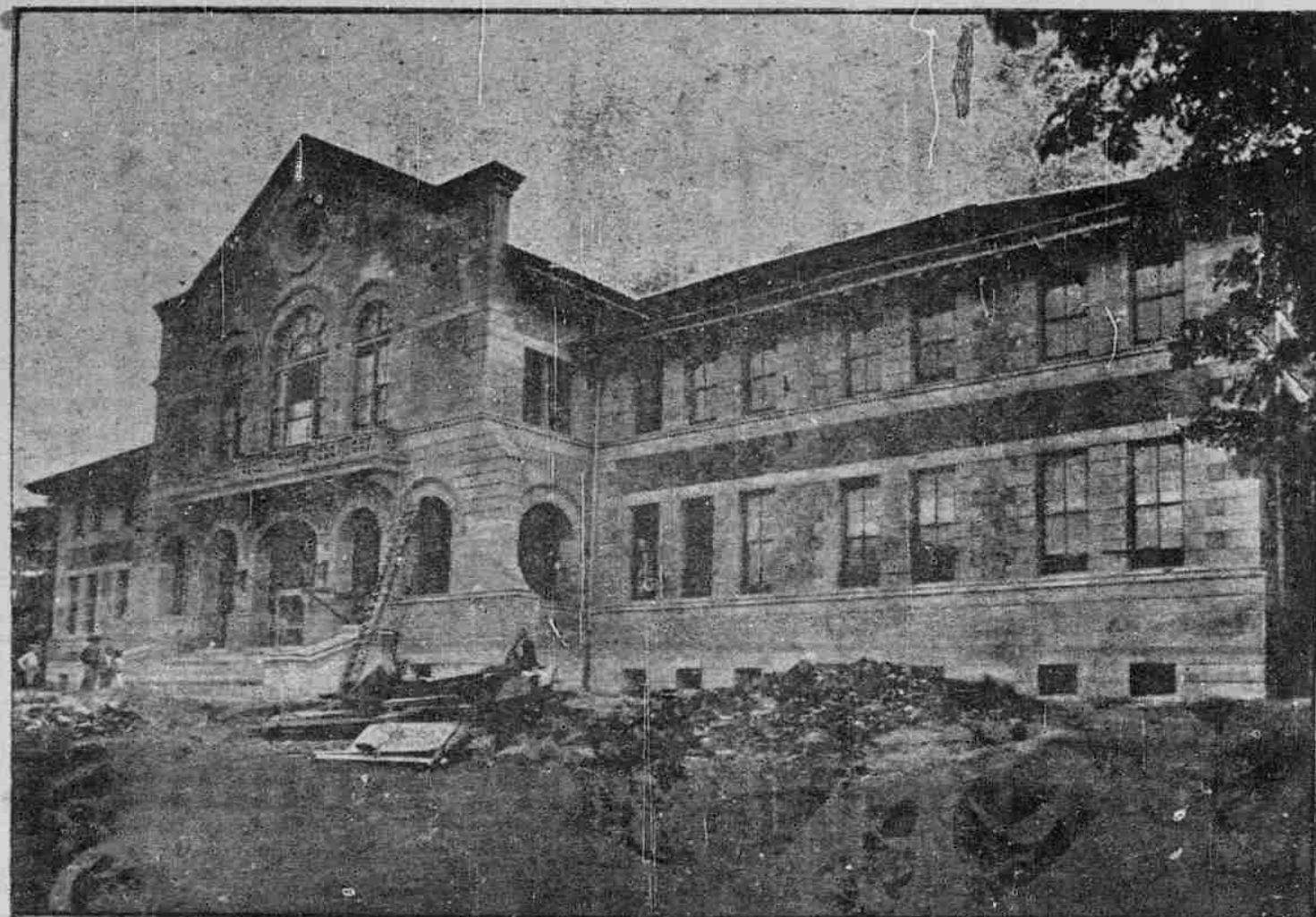
As one goes along the streets the graceful lines, oriel windows and quaint diamond-shaped panes, wide, overhanging eaves and large verandas of Campbell's houses, all present together with a general harmony of color and symmetry, a beautiful picture, as seen through the trees.

Mr. Campbell has, since coming to Honolulu, laid out two prominent streets, Matlock avenue and the extension of Young street, which he has connected with King street through Elsie avenue, all of which he has lined with ideal homes on both sides, which with their concrete sidewalks and pretty lawns form an ideal community.

He has at the present time in course of construction four houses, and as many more to start within sixty days.



A Seven Room Cottage on Matlock Avenue.



THE ROYAL SCHOOL, BUILT DURING 1904.



Row of New Dwellings in Beretania Avenue.

for two residences, one of which will be erected in Honolulu this year for his cousin, Mr. Baldwin.

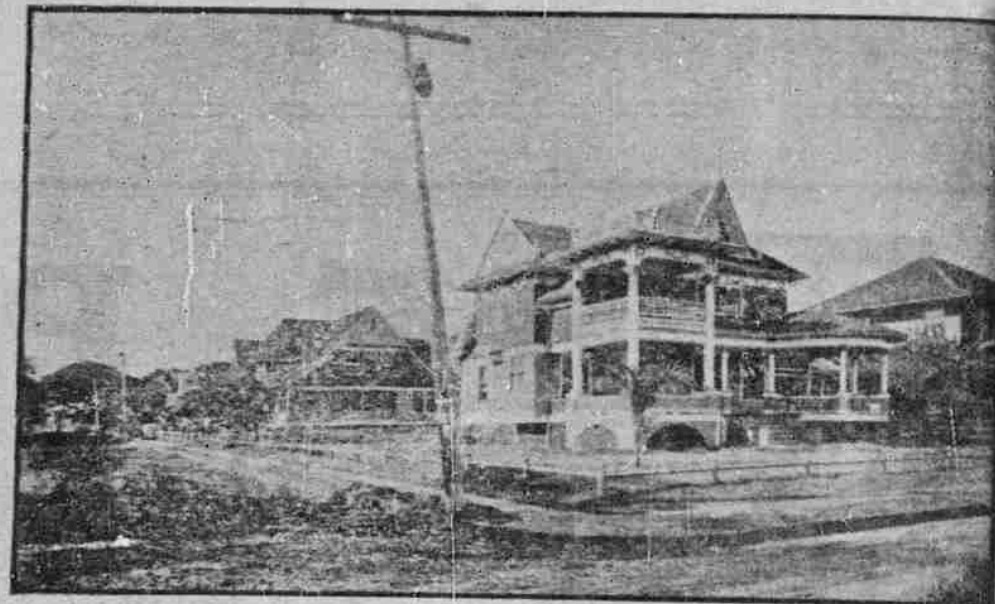
Altogether, while there was not so much building in Honolulu in 1904 as in the previous year, the outlook may be said to be very hopeful.

### CLIMATE OF THE ISLANDS.

The temperature varies from an annual average of 74 deg. on the seashore and 64 deg. on the high land to 32 deg. on the summits of the highest mountains, which are often snowclad.

The range of rainfall is from a few inches per annum on the dry and deserted lava-covered areas on the lee side to some 400 inches or more in special localities on the well watered and wooded slopes to the windward cation.

A dog recently appeared in a court at Prague on the charge of being very vicious, and was acquitted. Maurice Weinert, a machinist said that the dog bit him, and demanded damages from the owner for not keeping him tied up. The dog was brought into court and, though he was a formidable mastiff, he showed that he had the temper of a lamb. He sat on his hind legs in the presence of the court, gave his paw to the witnesses and even to his accuser, who was compelled to admit that the dog was not such a vicious animal as he pretended. The owner and the dog were acquitted, the court considering that if the dog bit the plaintiff it was special localities on the well watered due, probably, to unnecessary provocation.



Seven New Dwellings on Kinau Street, Dr. Herbert's in Foreground.

## Education and the Public Schools

By A. T. Atkinson in Governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Education at the Hawaiian Islands began with adults rather than with the children. Between the years of 1823 and 1827 a peculiar system of schools sprang up, which spread rapidly over the islands to the remotest villages and flourished for about ten years. The high chiefs, with their immediate attendants, were the first pupils. Each chief sent the most proficient scholars in his retinue to his different lands as teachers, with a notice to his tenants to attend school. The eagerness of the people to acquire the novel and wonderful arts of reading and writing was intense, and almost the whole population of both sexes and all ages went to school. These primitive schools at the time of their highest prosperity reached the number of 900, attended by 52,000 pupils, mostly adults.

The first school laws were enacted in 1841 by the King and chiefs in council. School agents for each island, with a general superintendent over the whole, were to be appointed by the King in council. The parents in each village were to elect a school committee, who were to act in conjunction with the school agent in regard to the appointment and support of teachers and the erection of schoolhouses. Teachers were required to have certificates from the school agent. No person born since 1820, who could not read and write, could hold any office or even get married. Attendance at school was made compulsory on all children between the ages of 4 and 14. This has since been amended by substituting 6 for 4 and 15 for 14 years.

With regard to the average knowledge among Hawaiian pupils as compared to elsewhere, it can be stated without contradiction that practically all Hawaiians under 50 years of age can read and write their own language and that nearly all Hawaiians under 20 years of age can read and write English, and the same may be stated of the Portuguese population.

It may be interesting to note that the number of children within school age attending school in 1880 was 70 per cent, in 1890 was 81 per cent, and in 1900 was 96 per cent. Of Hawaiians, 98 per cent attended school within school age; part Hawaiians, 99; Hawaiian born foreigners, 94; Portuguese, 85; Japanese, 94; Chinese, 92; and of course all those who are American, British, French, and German extraction attended school. There are few places upon the face of the civilized globe where so many children of school age attended school for the full session of the year. Our year begins on September 1, and closes on June 30, and up to the present time, for a period of sixty-four years, there has never been a break in the constant continuation of the schools of the Hawaiian Islands, whether under the Monarchy, under the Independent Republic, or, at the present time, as a Territory of the United States. This is a record which is phenomenal, and greatly to the credit of the various administrations which have had charge of the board and later of the department.

On June 30, 1903, the total enrollment of all classes of schools in the Territory was 18,415. The close of the present period, June 30, 1904, shows an enrollment of 19,290. This is a gain of 874 pupils for the year. Of these, 10,457 were males and 8,832 were females. The enrollment of the public schools has advanced from 13,793 to 14,467, an increase of 674; that of the private schools from 4,622 to 4,832, an increase of 210. Last year there was an increase of 604 in the enrollment of the public schools and of 293 in the private schools. Thus the private schools have fallen off in comparison with the public schools.

There are all 204 schools in the Territory, of which 147 are public schools supported by public money, and 57 are private schools supported by trust funds, rents, private contributions, and fees. At last report there were 144

## Peculiar Form Of Government.

There is a department of public works, which has charge of roads, bridges, wharves, public buildings, waterworks, sewer systems, public lighting plants, etc., throughout the whole group, and under which practically all internal improvements are conducted.

There is a board of health, in charge of the leper settlement and the inspection of fish, meat, and other foods for sale. It supervises the collection of vital statistics for the whole Territory and is given ample authority in case of epidemic. The board has constantly to supervise the sanitary condition of every locality, and is doing much to inculcate a high public standard of cleanliness.

There is a police department, under a high sheriff, with deputy sheriffs on each island.

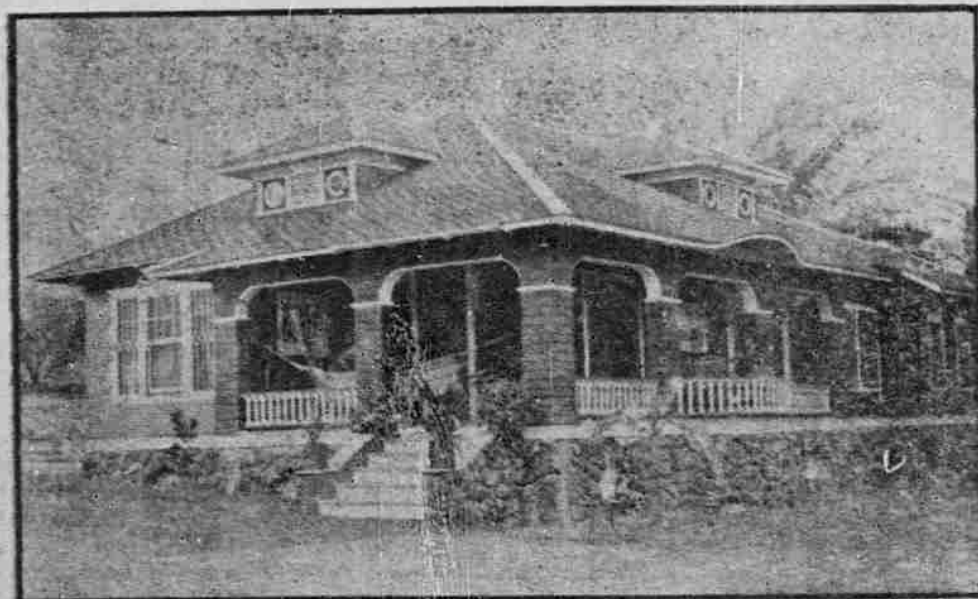
A judicial system exists, with a supreme court of three judges, whose decisions are final. There are six circuit courts, practically one on each island; and district or police courts for each of the sub-divisions of the main six circuits.

A board of education, which carries on the work of the graded public schools, was established under the Monarchy, and its records have always been a source of great pride.

A treasury department, in charge of the collection of the entire funds of the Territory, either from taxes or any other revenue, has charge of our financial affairs. In this department there is a tax bureau, with an assessor and collector for each of the islands or main subdivisions. Under this department also falls the recorder's duties, with a single office located in Honolulu. The treasurer supervises all corporations, banks, and insurance companies.

An auditing department does all the bookkeeping and checks all vouchers and accounts.

Last year, there were 488 vessels of 933,847 tons that entered Hawaiian ports, and 497 vessels of 936,827 tons that cleared for mainland and foreign ports. Of these there were 377 American vessels of 667,350 tons entered and 357 American vessels of 672,539 tons that cleared. This indicates that more than 70 per cent of the total commerce of Hawaii with the mainland and all foreign ports is conducted under the American flag.



A Six Room Cottage in Oahu College Grounds built for Prof. Anderson.



Residence of H. E. Cooper, Corner Beretania and Punahou Streets.